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5 May 1980

# Latin America Report

No. 2142



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5 May 1980

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No. 2142

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JOINT VENTURE WITH NORWAY, ALCOA TO EXPAND ALUMINA PLANT

FL181520 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley announced last night that the Norwegian Government has decided to enter into a joint venture with Jamaica and Alcoa minerals to proceed immediately to a major expansion of the Alcoa plant at Halse Hall in Clarendon.

Mr Manley who was speaking at the launching of "National Exporters Week" by Jamaica Exporters' Association, said the Norwegian Government had decided to make a major investment in Jamaica so as to turn the Alcoa plant into a one million-ton plant as rapidly as construction plans can be finalised. The plant now has a capacity of 500,000 tons a year.

He said a team is to visit Jamaica shortly to finalize the detailed aspects of the matter.

Preliminary estimates, he said indicate that the expansion would involve an investment of \$350 million.

A news report earlier in the day from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has said that Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli had advised Jamaica's Deputy Prime Minister P. J. Patterson, who began a visit there Sunday, that the Norwegian cabinet yesterday gave approval for work to go forward with the eventual aim of Norwegian participation in the expansion of the Jamalco Alumina Plant in Clarendon.

According to the news release this decision, which was announced in Oslo, was based on the economic justification of the project and is to be seen as an indication of the confidence which the Government of Norway has in the joint project, which involves a partnership between a developing producing country and a developed consuming one.

According to plans, the capacity of the Clarendon Plant is to be doubled to one million tonnes per year. The ownership of Jamalco, at present, is 94 percent Alcoa and 6 percent the Jamaica Bauxite Mining Company Limited, the State company. Present plans envisage that three Norwegian companies will together take a 58 percent share in the plant's expansion.

The Norwegian Government has asked their Ministry of Industry to initiate discussions with the three companies on the framework of their participation in the development of the alumina works.

Mr Holst on behalf of the government gave the undertaking that Norway would continue to participate in the Caribbean group for co-operation in economic development, the consortium group of countries which provide aid for the Caribbean. A meeting of this group is to be held shortly.

Minister Patterson took the opportunity to review, with the Norwegian Government, the progress under the mixed commission of several projects of mutual interest. Both sides were pleased with the progress so far made.

Mr Patterson and party leave today for London for discussions at the British Foreign Office before proceeding to Zimbabwe where they will represent Jamaica at the independence celebrations.

CSO: 3020



INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

PERUVIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES GUEILER NOTE SUPPORTING RAPPROCHEMENT

PA181252 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 8 Mar 80 p 2 PA

[Text] President Francisco Morales Bermudez has received a friendly greetings message from the Bolivian chief of state, Lidia Gueiler, expressing her government's recognition of the "open support and rapprochement of Peru toward Bolivia."

The Bolivian integration minister, Fernando Salazar Paredes, transmitted to President Morales Bermudez the special message from the Bolivian president and delivered a personal note from her during an interview at the government palace.

Salazar Paredes, who is president of the Cartagena Accord Commission and special representative of his country before that organization, at the end of the meeting with President Morales Bermudez, described it as fraternal and friendly. "Peru and Bolivia are sister nations and have common objectives and are undergoing similar political moments as the two governments share the common objective of turning power over to whoever wins the elections," he said.

The Bolivian minister reported that the basic aspects discussed during the meeting with Morales Bermudez included that of "trying to perfect the agreement on free zones which Peru has so generously offered Bolivia, and which we hope to be able to accomplish within the next few weeks."

Finally he referred to what he described as "great friendship between our two countries, especially at this moment."

The meeting, which took place at the presidential office in the government palace, was also attended by Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia.

The meeting started at 1640 and ended at 1715.

CSO: 3010

## INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN RICE FOR JAMAICA--Negotiations with Venezuela for the purchase of rice have now been concluded and imports are expected to start in June. The agreement has been reached with Jamaica nutrition holdings under an existing Venezuelan line of credit. With regular imports of the commodity again available from Guyana and 1,000 tons expected from the United States, the managing director of the State Trading Corporation said that there would be adequate supplies available from mid-May. [FL171914 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 17 Apr 80 FL]

CSO: 3020

## BRIEFS

BYELECTION RESULTS--Supporters of the ruling Progressive Liberal Party are still rejoicing over their overwhelming victory yesterday in the byelection in the rock sound constituency. The opposition Social Democratic Party's candidate, Dr David Sands, suffered defeat as the victim of James Moultrie who beat him by more than 600 votes. As predicted by the PLP leaders, the party won by a large margin with Mr Moultrie gaining 911 votes and Dr Sands 289. [FL241401 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Apr 80 FL]

CSO: 3020

# NEW PROALCOOL GOALS, PROGRAM RESULTS: MICROPLANTS INAUGURATED

## Minister Discusses New Goals

Rio de Janeiro O CLOBO in Portuguese 4 Mar 80 p 18

[Text] Minister of Industry and Commerce Camilo Penna announced on 3 March 1980 that his ministry is recommending to the government that new goals be set for PROALCOOL--production of 14 billion liters of alcohol by 1987, while the current production goal of approximately 10 billion liters until 1985 remains the same.

According to the minister, if this new goal can be attained, the country's ability to substitute alcohol for gas (he will slightly improve the situation expected in 1985 when it is projected that using alcohol as a fuel will keep gasoline consumption stable.

Camilo Penna said he was counting on the country's entrepreneurs to be able to produce 10 billion liters by 1985. "But the country cannot rely on hopes," said the minister. He admitted that if this did not happen, foreign capital would have to be used to achieve the goal set.

The minister said he was "concerned about the country's companies achieving PROALCOOL's final goal.

Experienced, capable entrepreneurs have received contracts for around two-thirds of the 10 billion liters. New entrepreneurs are needed to supply approximately 4 billion liters. We must have these contracts ready by mid-September to start these projects in due time."

Camilo Penna hoped that increased sugarcane production at the plantations in the northern part of the state of Rio de Janeiro through irrigation, selected seeds and adequate fertilizer would substantially increase alcohol production.

The minister announced the upcoming signing of an agreement between the BNDE [National Economic Development Bank] and the World Bank--"the two major banks for development in the world"--on an exchange of information about what he called "the activities of the new BNDE."

While the BNH has concentrated on carrying out large projects in various areas, however, the Bank is expected to give preference to small and medium-size projects of human and social concern, as in agriculture (food), sanitation, irrigation, tourism, etc.

#### Experts Term Results Modest

AG. FOLIO (O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Mar 80 p 29)

While PROALCOOL's achievements are extremely modest. This is the conclusion drawn by dozens of experts from various regions of the country who met in Brasilia at the invitation of the Office of Industrial Technology of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to discuss and evaluate the technical and economic aspects of the National Alcohol Program, begun in 1975.

Among all the experts felt that the results in these 5 years were unsatisfactory, considering that during this harvest, the 144 distilleries operating in the country will produce 3.8 billion liters of alcohol. The estimated production resulting from the projects already underway (272 distilleries) should provide 5.1 billion liters this year--which equals a substitution of scarcely 1 percent of the petroleum to be used in 1985, 10 years after PROALCOOL began.

#### COALBRA

"In constructing a plant to produce wood alcohol, there is not even a screw which cannot be produced by the nation's capital goods industry," said Deputy Roberto Vieira da Motta yesterday in Brasilia on taking over as president of the recently created company, COALBRA (Coke and Wood Alcohol). With this remark, he tried to dispell the fears that the government would attempt importing technology to set up alcohol distilleries which use forest resources as the raw material.

After completing his speech Sergio Motta praised Professor and Physicist Leonid Ilkovich, of Sao Paulo University, who will be COALBRA's scientific consultant.

The ministers of Agriculture, Mines and energy, and of Industry and Commerce, Antonio Stabile, Cesar Cals and Camilo Penna, respectively, took part in the ceremony inaugurating the new company and installing the board of directors. It was held in the IBDF (Brazilian Forestry Development Institute) auditorium.

Referring to Minister Antonio Stabile, "because of COALBRA's expansion, the government expects more than 8 billion liters of wood alcohol and an estimated 10 million tons of coke for energy purposes to be produced by 1990."

Although the minister has established production goals, COALBRA's president Sergio Motta, revealed in an interview with the press that there is no

program of production of alcohol will be completed that is now OABRA's duty at this time to build and operate a demonstration plant with a capacity to produce 100,000 liters of neutral alcohol per day.

#### Expansion

The president of ANPAVA (National Association of Automobile Workers), Mario Gartner, told Minister of Industry and Commerce Camilo Pardo yesterday that the automobile industry approved the government's decision to increase the alcohol production goal for 1987 to 15.7 billion liters, thus expanding promising opportunities for vehicles fueled by alcohol.

#### Engine

"I do not believe there will be any problem whatever about the durability of our already tested engine, which we will deliver with a certificate of guarantee." The director of public relations for General Motors, Ramon Neto, said this yesterday in ABA (Industrial Association of Santo André, São Bernardo do Campo and São Caetano do Sul) when commenting on the statements of the president of ACREFI (Association of Credit, Financing and Investment Companies), Américo Oswald Campello.

#### PROALCOOL Statistics

Fig. 11 - Self-Consumption (Portuguese) - May 1987-23

Toward the end of this week, the National Alcohol Program should include statistics guaranteeing production of 12 million liters of alcohol a day, so that the necessary rate will be maintained for the country to produce 10.7 billion liters until 1989. The information comes from Marcos José Marques, an retired general of the MEC (Ministry of Industry and Commerce) and president of the National Executive Commission on Alcohol.

Overall, this during the first 7 months of this year, the rate exceeded 100% when it was capable of producing 1.1 million liters of alcohol per day were included. Now there is projects, with a capacity of 1.8 million liters per day, which being studied by the secretariat and budget of the MEC. With the results of the first 2 months and the projects under study, the expected rate could be established.

#### Budget

The National Alcohol Program, set under 15 subject, among other matters, this year's rate of investment, in accordance with the budget established by the government. The alcohol program needs 14.5 billion cruzeiros for expansion of industrial investments, research and improvements this year. Resources are not sufficient to defray the costs which were estimated previously at 18 million cruzeiros.

The program already is operating 131 distilleries connected with sugar refineries and 104 independent ones, just for alcohol production. The distilleries' increased costs will not affect the program, according to Marjao Jose Marques.

According to the MEC secretary general, the 320 currently existing filling stations pumping alcohol make it possible to travel between Brasilia-Belo Horizonte-Rio and Sao Paulo and the capitals in the northeast.

More than 1,000 stations are under consideration and may pump alcohol in 1980.

The automobile industry is not expected to attain the production goal for alcohol-fueled vehicles in the first quarter (44,000 vehicles), but the goal for the first 6 months is still in effect (100,000 vehicles). The industry is expected to produce 250,000 alcohol-fueled vehicles this year; the National Association of Automobile Workers has scheduled a ceremony to inaugurate the marketing of the new vehicle later this month.

#### Alcohol Fuel Plant opened

BRASILIA CORRFO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 11 Mar 80 p 6

[TVA] With our abundant sunlight, the intelligence of our people and the famous Brazilian "little knack," we are going to solve the energy problem, producing liquid fuels from plants, said Aureliano Chaves, the vice president of the republic and chairman of the CNE [National Energy Commission] yesterday as he inaugurated the first microplant for producing alcohol fuel from sweet sorghum and sugarcane, alternately.

The plant, which uses this country's technology and equipment exclusively, was set up by EMBRAPA [Brazilian Firm for Agricultural, Stockraising Research] at its experimental area located at kilometer 9 on the Brasilia-Goiatia highway and costs 1.8 million cruzeiros; it can use sugarcane or sorghum during respective harvest times and produces 1,000 liters of ethyl alcohol a day for 9.38 cruzeiros a liter.

Model:

During the inauguration ceremony of this first plant, Minister of Agriculture Antonio Atilio announced that five more microplants would be inaugurated in the coming days, four operating with sorghum and cane in Sete Lagoas (MG), Tempo Grande (MS), Goiania and Petrolina (PE) and one with manioc in Cruz das Almas (BA).

"Afterwards, you will see 100 others, all serving as models to motivate farmers and their cooperatives to produce the alcohol necessary for their tractors, coffee bean dryers, pumps and vehicles," said the minister.

The EMBRAPA president, Eusebio Alves, emphasized that the focus of the company's research here is not limited to the production of liquid fuels from plants "since the country then would remain dependent on imported fertilizers and insecticides." As the latter are less critical and, for the most part, derived from petroleum, he stressed that the researchers are now developing new agricultural production models which are less dependent on them, as well as their safeguards. "Our agriculture produced in order to purchase petroleum, now we are going to reverse the process. We are going to produce even the liquid fuels at home and produce more food at less cost for our people and for exports," said Eusebio Alves.

#### The Idea

Wearing brown jeans, a green print shirt and farmer's boots, Vice President Collor arrived at EMBRAPA's research unit at 1000 hours, and soon after, prior to the inauguration of the alcohol distillery using sweet sorghum, made a speech stressing that "PROALCOOL [National Alcohol Program] must be constructed like a wall--with large stones and many small stones.

"We will have large alcohol plants," he said, "and also thousands of small distilleries, whose main purpose will be to supply fuel for farm machinery."

Alves added that as soon as the National Energy Commission received approval for issuing authorization to build these microplants "we will not waste time before approving the idea.

"They form a reliable energy complex, and are another proof that the Brazilian people have the ability to improvise, that with their famous 'cabeça quente,' they will ultimately make the world energy crisis benefit all of us. Here, we have more than enough land, abundant sunlight, and we are going to produce plants for conversion into liquid fuels," said the vice president of the republic.

Alves inaugurated the first mini-alcohol distillery using cane and sweet sorghum and even the dry husks of these plants which feed the furnace. "Smoking little 'fishbone' [fumes], it is not a source of pollution because this byproduct, a highly polluted residue, is dumped into bodies of water. It fertilizes the cane and sorghum crops located near the plant and other crops. Then, concluding the program, the vice president took part in a demonstration of the first alcohol-driven tractor developed by Ford and a diesel-powered mini plow adapted by EMBRAPA.

On prototypes of the two completely alcohol-powered tractors--the first by Ford and the second by the world-made in Brazil by the Ford Tractor Division, which will use them in its Research Demonstration Center on the Brasilia state road, located at kilometer 2 of the BR-260 highway.

"Brazil developed this alcohol-powered engine some time ago and it can be converted for the diesel engine for the Ditt engine series int.



tractors, for use in Europe and the United States. It was developed in cooperation with the advanced engineering division of the Ford Motor Company in the United States of America, which was responsible for producing the first conversion kits. The development of the new engine prototype, from tests made at the Sao Bernardo do Campo factory, appears to be sufficiently encouraging.

In the agricultural-stock-raising sector, EMBRAPA has stimulated the development of agricultural equipment using alternative sources of energy. According to Robert E. Mariatany, the general manager of Ford Brazil--Tractor Division, it is possible to produce on a large scale in this country vehicles like those handed over to EMBRAPA. Thus, by late 1980, when the desired results are confirmed, Ford expects to begin production of the alcohol-fueled tractor on the normal assembly line, and the number produced will depend only on the market demand.

"We wish to emphasize," stated Mariatany, "that these Ford alcohol-fueled tractors are the first in the world and we are very optimistic about their development and mainly about the possibility of a substitute for imported fuel. Brazil is on the right path about the development of its own source of energy, and we certainly will cooperate in this very critical area, thus the tractor, in addition to producing more food, will help produce its own fuel--alcohol."

#### The First

The Ford 4.600 and 6.600 tractors are the first two prototypes of the completely alcohol-fueled tractor, of a series of 10 vehicles, all of which will be turned over to EMBRAPA for tests in the fields in various regions, climates with various crops in the country.

Because of alcohol's special qualities, all the corrodible parts--fuel tank, carburetor, fuel lines, etc.--were modified by the Ford Engineering Division, with positive results in all laboratory tests.

In the first phase, the alcohol-driven engines will be produced only by Ford Brazil. In the second phase, Ford is considering placing the conversion kits on the market, through its distribution network, making it possible for the conversion to be done by the distributor himself or specialized agencies.

The new tractor engine factory which Ford is building at a cost of 28 million dollars, will be able to produce diesel or alcohol engines simultaneously and without distinction.

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CBO: 3301

BRAZIL

## CATHOLIC CHURCH SUPPORTS STRIKING METALWORKERS

PY221629 Paris AFP in Spanish 0205 GMT 22 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 21 Apr (AFP)--The Brazilian Catholic Church today threw its entire moral and material weight behind the defense of the metalworkers of the Sao Paulo industrial belt, who have been carrying out an illegal strike for 3 weeks now.

During religious services celebrated with a dozen auxiliary bishops of the region and attended by almost 10,000 persons, Sao Paulo Archbishop Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns today called on officials to release the union leaders who were detained on Saturday.

The auxiliary bishop of Sao Paulo, Msgr Angelico Sandalo, who is responsible for the labor sector [pastoral obrera], violently accused "the forces of evil that have allied themselves against the people."

He scored the labor minister, "who has," he said, "become the minister that supports capital"; the "corrupted justice"; and "the miserly employers of the FIESP (Industrial Federation of Sao Paulo State) and the multinational corporations."

"Our land has already been watered with the blood of workers who were the victims of the system that is oppressing us," he added, citing the names of several workers who were killed by the forces of order, among them metalworker Santos Dias, who was murdered during a strike in Sao Paulo in November of 1979.

"We must fight with courage so that egoistic enterprises can be turned into wealthy communities," Sandalo stressed.

Msgr Arns then spoke and asked the crowd, which completely filled the large Sao Paulo Cathedral, to fight "in order to obtain the acknowledgment of the right to dialog, which is the basis of social peace."

The prelate made an urgent call to the authorities to release the labor leaders who were arrested on Saturday, including Luis Inacio da Silva--Lula--president of the Sao Bernardo MetalWorkers Union.

He also insisted that the strikers have free access to the stadiums and public parks so that they can meet and "freely discuss their return to work."

The authorities have told the workers that as of tomorrow, Tuesday, they will not be allowed to use the Vila Euclides Stadium, where approximately 110,000 strikers from Sao Bernardo hold their daily meetings. This measure could lead to more confrontations with the police.

Finally, Arns invited the government to stimulate a resumption of the dialog that was interrupted on 1 April. One of the priority demands of the workers is job stability.

He reminded the employers that "the Brazilian fatherland comes before their enterprises," and he asked them to "accept dialog, this time without the advantage of the apparent victory granted them by the court's decision, and realize that they have not won the people's confidence." The labor courts declared the strike illegal last week.

Finally referring to "my brother workers," Arns offered them the full support of the Catholic Church of Sao Paulo, "with all the means at its disposal," and he termed the strike as "an historic moment in labor awareness."

Arnaldo Goncalves, president of the MetalWorkers Union, who was arrested on Saturday, was released today.

But Jose Lourenco Pectol, a Franciscan friar, was detained this morning in Santo Andre and was released only after being made to undress and suffer an interrogation. According to the priest, the policemen shined a high-powered light in his face while he was being interrogated. He was released some hours later.

CSO: 3001

BRAZIL

PDS LEADER CITES CHURCH POLICIES AS COUNTRY'S MAIN PROBLEM

PY212204 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Apr 80 p 4 PY

[Excerpt] Porto Alegre--In remarks made to Radio Guaiba, Jorbas Passarinho, leader of the government faction in the Senate, has stated that the political positions adopted by the church in Brazil are now becoming Brazil's number one political problem because we are running a great risk of a new state-church conflict [questao religiosa] which would be disastrous for the country.

The crucial problem now, he added, is determining whether the church today repudiates parties such as mine [Social Democratic Party--PDS] or the Popular Party, which are not socialist. In this case, the church would only be able to side with the PT [Workers Party], which is said to have been organized in the Sacristies, or perhaps with a socialist party which would be led by former Governor Leonel Brizola. In this case, the church is taking a very clear secular position, and a political one as well.

Passarinho also stated that until recently the church's social doctrine seemed to be offering solutions to the untenable errors of liberal capitalism. "But today, we see the church as a political party within Brazil--the progressive church--because it claims to be socialist."

CSO: 3001

## BRIEFS

'COMPULSORY LOAN' INSTITUTED--According to a decree signed yesterday by President Figueiredo, as of 1 July 1980 anyone who has a nontaxable income of 4 million cruzeiros or more during the 1980 fiscal year, the base year being 1979, will be subject to a compulsory loan of 10 percent on all income over the aforementioned figure. The loans will be returned as of July 1982 in 10 installments without any monetary correction, but they will accrue interests at a rate of 6 percent. The compulsory loan that was instituted yesterday has the objective of temporarily absorbing purchasing power in order to help contain inflation, according to an explanation given by Francisco Dornelles, secretary of the Federal Revenue Office, and Eduardo de Carvalho, secretary general of the Finance Ministry, who announced the measure. [Excerpts] [PY180246 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 Apr 80 p 25 PY]

REAR ADMIRALS REASSIGNED--Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo has reassigned the following rear admirals: Amihay Buria as director of the Central Naval Hospital, Geraldo Souza Vieira as director of the Naval Auditing Service, Edgard Teixeira da Silva as chief of staff of the Marine Corps, Joao Baptista Paoliello and Jose Cabo Teixeira de Carvalho as deputy commanders of naval operations, Victor Alberico Boisson Moraes as deputy chief of staff of the navy, Ernani Vitorino Aboim Silva as director of the Marcilio Dias Naval Hospital and Daniel Carbalho dos Santos as director of the Rio de Janeiro Naval Medical Center. [PY172135 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Apr 80 p 7 PY]

NEW REGIONAL AIR COMMANDER--Maj Gen Alfredo Henrique de Berenguer Cesar yesterday took the oath as commander of the 3d Regional Air Command, replacing Maj Gen Ismael da Motta Paes. [PY172135 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Apr 80 p 7 PY]

NEW ARMY SECRETARY GENERAL--Brasilia--Maj Gen Heraldo Tavares Alves has been appointed army secretary general, replacing Maj Gen Octavio Costa. At the same time, Brig Gen Haroldo Erichsen Fonseca has been appointed director of preparatory training and aid. [PY172135 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Apr 80 p 6 PY]

PERUVIAN, NETHERLANDS AMBASSADORS--Brasilia--The new ambassadors of Peru and the Netherlands, Manuel Augusto Roca Zela and (Hein Theo Schaapveld), respectively, yesterday presented their credentials to Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo. [PY172152 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Apr 80 p 5 PY]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO USSR--Moscow--Sizinio Pontes Nogueira, the new Brazilian ambassador to the Soviet Union, yesterday presented copies of his credentials to Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Diplomatic sources stated that the formal presentation of his credentials will probably take place next week. Pontes Nogueira will replace Ambassador Celso Souza e Silva, who was transferred to a post in Western Europe in June/July 1979. The Brazilian Embassy in Moscow has been under the administration of a charge d'affaires, Felix Faria, for the past 9 months. [PY101306 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Apr 80 p 6 PY]

CSO: 3001

## SCHOOL DROPOUT POLL ORGANIZATION, CONTENTS PUBLISHED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 18 Feb 80 p 3

[Article by Marcos Llanos]

[Text] Every year, the Cuban Government invests nearly 2 billion pesos in education and public health. One of the goals of this enormous expenditure of resources is to ensure that not one child or young person is excluded from attending schools in the national system of education.

Nevertheless, school attendance rates for recent years show that a little over 15 percent of all school-age children are not enrolled.

In order to determine the underlying causes of this unfortunate phenomenon, the organs of government have decided to complete a poll of all young persons between the ages of 13 and 16 residing in two municipalities of each one of the country's 14 provinces.

The poll is for the purpose of analyzing the social environment, including the family, school and economic situation of young people who have given up their studies and the individual motivations leading them to drop out of school.

A national committee has been appointed to carry out the task. It is made up of the State Statistics Committee, acting as chairman, the ministries of Education and Interior, the Union of Young Communists, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and the National Association of Small Farmers. All young people in the municipalities chosen who were born between 1 January 1963 and 31 December 1966 and who are not enrolled in the schools of the Ministry of Education will be interviewed. The municipalities chosen (1 rural and the other the seat of the provincial capital) are:

Pinar del Rio (Pinar del Rio, San Luis); Havana (Guines, San Jose); Havana City (Plaza, Centro Habana); Matanzas (Matanzas, Limonar); Villa Clara (Santa Clara, Cifuentes); Cienfuegos (Cienfuegos, Cumanayagua); Sancti Spiritus (Sancti Spiritus, Jatibonico); Ciudad de Avila (Ciudad de Avila, Venezuela); Camaguey (Camaguey, Vertientes); Las Tunas (Tunas, Jobabo);



Holguin (Holguin, R. Freyre); Granma (Bayamo, B. Maso); Santiago de Cuba (Santiago, Mella); Guantanamo (Guantanamo, Niceto Perez).

### Census

Interviews will be completed from 20 to 29 February. Polling personnel include preuniversity students, teachers and officials from the Ministry of Education and local organs of the People's Government. A form made up by the State Statistics Committee will show the young person's answers to questions concerning reasons for dropping out of school, plans for going back, the last year of school successfully completed and general information.

Another form with different questions will be completed with answers from the parents of the adolescent concerning their opinions about causes of the decision to leave school.

### Existing Legislation

Decree No 3664 of 17 May 1971 set forth by the Council of Ministers provides in Chapter 2 for the establishment of school workshops to be attended by young people having dropped out of school "for a continuous period of 3 months or more."

For its part, the Ministry of Education has issued several resolutions aimed at better application of the provisions of the decree.

### Efforts of Union of Young Communists

Various efforts have been made to encourage young people between the ages of 13 and 16 to go back to school. First of all, classes were set up following the guidelines of the system of adult education. Next came the so-called "precolumbs" that would continue and eventually be converted into the school workshops existing at present.

In conjunction with the Union of Young Communists, mass organizations undertake the task of locating young people who have dropped out of school and they are encouraged to return to centers created by Decree 3664 until the maximum number of seats is filled. Circular 31 of the Ministry of Education, dated 3 August 1979, authorizes provincial and municipal directors to seek other ways of ensuring that all young people of school age will have the opportunity to go back to a center of studies.

### Responsibility of Parents

Parents or guardians of a minor have the obligation to see that young people and children in their care attend school, help them with their homework and closely follow results obtained. The law punishes parents who do not comply with this important duty and it must be emphasized that the schools cannot do everything. The daily help of the family is needed in order to make good citizens.



COMITÉ ESTADAL DE ESTADÍSTICAS  
DIRECCIÓN DE CENSOS Y ENCUESTAS  
INVESTIGACIÓN SOBRE LA SITUACIÓN DE  
LOS JOVENES DE 13 A 16 AÑOS

DECLARACIÓN  
DEL  
JOVEN

FORMULARIO N.º 1  
Rev. 1960

LOCALIZACIÓN GEOGRÁFICA DE LA VIVIENDA

6) PUESTO (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)

11) PUESTO (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17)

SECCIÓN I: DATOS GENERALES

1) NOMBRE DEL JOVEN (18) (19) (20) (21) (22)

2) SEXO (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28)

3) ESTADO CIVIL (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36)

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Information 19) Date of birth (use conversion table). Day, month, year, age 20) Sex: male or female 21) Highest level or year of school successfully completed: Write in the year opposite the type or level of education. If no grade of school was completed, check "No Grade." 22) No grade, elementary, secondary, preuniversity, skilled worker, teacher's training or law 23) Present status: 1 -- Student 2 -- SMD-EJT [Compulsory Military Service - Youth Labor Army] 3 -- Disabled 4 -- Worker 5 -- Working at home 6 -- Prolonged illness 7 -- Not in school because of enrollment difficulties 8 -- Other (explain below) 24) If you marked "student," give name of center of study 25) County in which it is located 26) If you marked 4, why did you go to work? 1 -- Economic problems 2 -- Prefer working to school 3 -- Graduated from technical course 4 -- Family problems 5 -- Marriage and/or caring for children 6 -- Other (explain below) 27) Civil status: 1 -- Single 3 -- Married 5) Common law marriage 7) --Divorced 9) Widow(er) 28) How many grades did you have to repeat in school? Number, None 29) How long ago did you stop attending school? 30) What were your reasons for dropping out of school? 1 -- Poor grades 2 -- Began to work 3 -- Prolonged illness 4 -- Family problems 5 -- Marriage/having children 6 -- Difficulties with others at school 7 -- My own decision 8 -- Other (explain below) 31) Do you intend to go back to school at the beginning of the coming year? 32) Why? 33) Revolutionary organizations of which you are a member 34) Interviewer 35) Supervisor 36) County

#### Roberto Rodriguez Brigades

The Roberto Rodriguez brigades (El Vaquerito) are groups of young people between the ages of 13 and 16 whose purpose is to channel the extracurricular activities of adolescents enrolled in the school-workshops of the Ministry of Education.

These brigades bring together all pupils and the only requirement for admission is to be registered at a center and comply with tasks agreed upon by the brigade and with the regulations governing the life of these student organizations.

#### Support for Poll

Parents or guardians of minors polled must cooperate fully with polling personnel in interviews, answer questions precisely and truthfully and give their opinions on why the young person dropped out of school. The poll interviewer must conscientiously study the methodology used in order to obtain uniform and exact responses. The Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and the National Association of Small Farmers will fully support the task undertaken through their rank-and-file organizations. The census is to produce high-quality information. All necessary steps have been taken to achieve this goal.

## TEACHERS AIDE MOVEMENT EXPLAINED TO READERS

REYES, RANMA in Spanish 29 Feb 80 p 3

[Article by Georgina Jimenez]

(Text) One of the ways in which the Revolution on the march has responded, with the inspiration of young people into the vanguard, to the needs created by the development of educational services -- in this case, higher education -- has been and continues to be the Teachers Aides Movement. Its importance in the past continues in the present due to the size and complexity of its current tasks and those outlined as future work and its participation in teaching is more decisive.

Its initial purpose, in the 1960-1961 school year, was to make up for the lack of teachers that came about when a large part of them left the country and when others were purged because of their positions contrary to the Revolution. This occurred at the same time as a gradual increase in university registration. The role played by this movement in the development of higher education since that time has been and continues to be decisive, and its members make up the main source of new teachers for the subsystem.

At the present time, the movement has 5,177 members, representing 7.5 percent of all university students. If we subtract first year students (they cannot belong to the movement), the figure is then 9.85 percent. Compared with the number of students about to graduate, the ratio then rises to 21.2 percent.

This is not a low number if one takes into account the fact that it is a voluntary movement. However, if we consider future needs, the number is greatly less because over the next 5 years, it is estimated that university registration will double, which requires a corresponding increase in teachers. Since there is no regular channel for training such professors, it becomes necessary to promote the movement so that a large part of the demand may be met.

## Some Problems

From the time it was created, practice itself defined the methods, objectives and content of the Teachers Aide Movement. However, because of

the previously stated needs and the steadily growing complexity of the organization, regulations have grown increasingly strict. That is why the First National Assembly of Teachers' Aides is now being held, for the purpose of analyzing experiences and gaining creative ideas about future measures to be adopted based on the consideration of certain problems emerging from that very development.

For example, the increase in members must be made based on a detailed study that does not yet exist of the future needs of every center, school and department according to areas of specialization and subject matters. The training of the best students requires constant improvement in information given about the importance and characteristics of work to be done.

Moreover, it is not merely a matter of incorporating these young people, but of giving further in the systematic attention that must be given to them by the department and the professors acting as tutor, organizing and overseeing their activities and advising them in their scientific and pedagogical preparation, as well as seeing that they maintain the highest level of study.

It is important to see that teachers participate jointly with the FEU (Federation of University Students) in the process of selecting students for the movement, based on elements used for their evaluation. Among the criteria requiring special attention in the selection are Marxism-Leninism, physics and mathematics.

The plan of incentives is an extremely important aspect because the currently existing one has not been the best for having a positive influence on the activation and strengthening of the movement. It is necessary, among other things, to include in the dossier a letter of recognition for work in every course and provide the opportunity to participate in some research tasks in early stages. The work of the instructor without a degree should be incorporated into the department's plan and such work can in turn be considered as work toward the diploma.

The teacher's aide will receive upon graduation a certificate of aptitude for working in teaching (not only in centers of the Ministry of Higher Education, but also in production and service centers) and will be able to serve in training programs. Due to the training experience acquired during years of study, these graduates will receive priority by centers of higher education in their hiring of assistant teachers.

Teacher's aides graduating with outstanding records will be able to continue work in their area of specialization without any need to wait the required amount of time.

#### -3.1.5. Teachers' Aides-

10 - are selected from among second year students in the area of specialization (traditionally known as the university's education), based on

their academic record and political background. Their responsibilities include working with the professor, who functions as a tutor, in the preparation of laboratories, practical classes, grading or, depending on the level achieved, actual instruction. In research, they work with professors in projects underway for the obtention of their scientific ranks, which in many cases, depending on the responsibility given to them, enables them to also work for the center's scientific activities and work for their own diploma.

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## TEACHERS AIDE MOVEMENT TO BE CALLED 'FRANK PAIS'

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 1 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by Raissa Pages Vila]

[Text] The Teachers Aide Movement in Higher Education will bear the name of Frank Pais. This announcement was made yesterday at the beginning of the first assembly of the group of students involved in the association, which is meeting in the School of Geography of the University of Havana east of the capital.

The opening remarks were made by Fernando Vecino Alegret, member of the party's Central Committee and minister of higher education.

Baudilio Jardines, national vice president of the FEU [Federation of University Students], read the resolution in which the name of the unforgettable teacher and exemplary revolutionary from Santiago is given to the movement, in keeping with a resolution passed at the Third Congress of the FEU.

Vecino Alegret outlined the emergence and development of the Teachers Aide Movement and pointed up the need to revitalize it, because while there are now over 6,000 students in the movement, based on a summary analysis of registration for the coming years, it will be necessary to double that figure.

Vecino Alegret emphasized the need to intensify what is required of university students at a time when the process of deepening revolutionary awareness is going forward in higher education. He added that students at that level of education should play a leading role in the fight against negative attitudes among young people.

Also attending the meeting were Raimundo Espinosa, deputy head of the Department of Science, Culture and Teaching Centers of the Central Committee, Dr Ernesto de la Torre, first vice minister of public health, Ramon Ramon, member of the National Bureau of the Union of Young Communists, Roberto Robaina, national president of the FEU, and other leaders.

Delegates later began their committee work. The meeting will come to a conclusion this afternoon.

## BRIEFS

**SPOILED FOODSTUFFS CONFISCATED**--During the month of February 1980, a total of 5,037 kilograms of foodstuffs were removed from retail outlets and confiscated by the public health office. This attests to the concern of the public health officials as well as shows the negligence of administrators who allowed the food to spoil in the first place, thereby endangering consumers and harming the economy. Contaminated delivery vehicles, improper production methods and infestation by parasites, as well as excessively prolonged storage were attributed as causes for the spoiling. During February of 1979 the total amount of spoiled food was 13,778 kilograms. [Pinar del Rio GUERRILLERO in Spanish 2 Apr 80 p 2]

**INTERNATIONALIST COMBATANTS DECORATED**--Fifty internationalist combatants from the municipality of San Juan y Martinez, who performed missions in the fraternal Republic of Angola, were awarded commendation certificates for their services in defense of the sovereignty of the Angolan people during their staunch stand against imperialism and its satellites. Speaking for the combatants, Wilfredo Carlos Casado voiced appreciation to the party and the government for the honor. He said that the group was ready to carry out any other military mission assigned to it, as well as any production or political duty entrusted to it. Sub Lt Zoilo Valdes Gutierrez of the Municipal Military Committee read the order of commendation. [Pinar del Rio GUERRILLERO in Spanish 27 Mar 80 p 1]

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION**--During the second quarter of the current school year, the junior high farm schools, the preuniversity farming and academic institutes and the Federico Engels Vocational School achieved an agricultural production worth in excess of 617,000 pesos, according to the Department of Extracurricular Activities of the Provincial Education Section. [Excerpt] [Pinar del Rio GUERRILLERO in Spanish 3 Apr 80 p 1]

CSO: 3010



## GOVERNMENT BID FOR POLITICAL DIALOG HITS SNAG

## PID Misses Appointment

PA080435 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] The permanent political dialog proposed by Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum for the defense of democracy seemed to be momentarily shaken after the Left Democratic Party (PID)--his next guest in a line--failed to keep its appointment.

The minister blamed a failure in communication for the absence. Nevertheless, it was learned in political circles that there is a strong current of opposition to the talks with the executive branch inside the PID, which thwarted a formal understanding in early December 1979.

Feraud said the government has stretched out its hand to the Ecuadorean parties. Whether they come or not is a matter to be analyzed later, he said. He mentioned the participation of several political sectors as the best indication that the response has been favorable.

The first signs of opposition to the dialog with the government of President Jaime Roldos have dashed the government's hopes of establishing eagerly-sought ties of communication with the legislature. However, Feraud said the process will continue without hesitation.

## PID Opposes Talks

PA080440 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The national director of the Democratic left, Raul Vaca Carbo, made several comments on the failure of the meeting with Minister Feraud. He also revealed his party's position regarding the policies of the regime.

[Begin recording] The Democratic left did not go today to the talks publicly announced by the government minister because we did not receive an invitation to the dialog. We believe that there was a failure, to say the least, in the secretariat, on this government matter. In the first place it was



publicly said that the Democratic left would attend the meeting and in the second place it was said that the interviews were scheduled according to the date of the requests. However, we have not requested any interview. In the third place the government minister told the people that many parties were requesting interviews with the government. We have not. Therefore we did not see any reason to attend a meeting today that we had to learn about through the press and not through any formal invitation by the ministry.

Also the nature of the meeting did not please us either. It was said that the dialog was to create a congressional majority but we do not believe we should talk with the government because it does not [words indistinct] seat in congress. Until it proves that it has it, there is no sense in speaking with it.

We do not believe that a congressional majority should be organized as a bloc. We believe that majorities, for the purpose of discussing problems, should have diverging opinions unless there is a consensus regarding a specific problem in congress to change what must be changed. At any rate, this did not justify the dialog with the government.

On the other hand, the government said that this dialog is trying to consolidate democracy in Ecuador. In this respect the Democratic left has constantly tried to consolidate democracy in the country, as everyone knows. As long as there are no specific proposals from the ministry we did not see the dialog as necessary to do something we have been faithfully doing since the beginning of democracy in the country.

Today we received a telephone call from the minister expressing his desire to hold talks with the Democratic left. We have asked him to define the points which will be discussed in order to allow the party to analyze the proposal made by the government and to decide on its position during the talks. [End recording]

## EL SALVADOR

### GARCIA SAYS MILITARY READY TO FIGHT SUBVERSION

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 8 Mar 80 pp 2, 15

[Text] "We are ready to fight against subversion, against anything opposed to the development of this country," Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said yesterday.

The defense minister warned that the armed forces are ready to act in any emergency. The Junta trusts that the reforms which have been announced will argue against the growing leftist insurrection; but they surely will be the target of critics from rightist sectors.

Yesterday the Junta announced the nationalization of the country's banking system, after making good on its promised agrarian reform. Simultaneously, army and security troops patrolled the streets of San Salvador and kept watch in the vicinity of the banking institutions to avoid acts of violence.

Army sources indicated also that military operations are being carried out in villages surrounding the capital, areas where there have been previous armed confrontations. At the same time, military troops continued yesterday to carry out land expropriations in the interior of the country as ordered by the government's Agrarian Reform Law.

The military measures appeared to have had some effect, it being evident here that the extremist groups which were causing incidents had disappeared from the streets without any public reaction. San Salvador was functioning normally yesterday in spite of the presence of tanks and armed patrols. The movement of people was normal and the banks and business firms were working on schedule.

#### Extreme Watchfulness

Meanwhile the embassies, which have been hardest hit by extremist attacks, were closely guarded by police and army units. The U.S. Embassy took on the appearance of a fortress. That embassy reduced its personnel by half at the beginning of the year.

As the agrarian reform, the bank nationalization and the suspension of constitutional guarantees were implemented, Col Marco Aurelio Gonzalez, spokesman for the Ministry of Defense, said that the primary purpose of the military measures is to defend the initial step of the reforms.

Col Adolfo Arnolde Majano said that "from now all extremist crimes will be severely punished."

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CSO: 3010

## EL SALVADOR

### NATIONAL GUARD UNCOVERS SUBVERSIVE PLOT

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 13 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] A subversive plot to take over the country's radio broadcasting studios and transmitting facilities and other information media, including newspapers, through operations which were to be executed by groups of the UPT (Slum Dwellers Union) led by elements of the BPR (Popular Revolutionary Bloc) and the LP-28 was uncovered yesterday afternoon by the National Guard's military intelligence service, according to a report issued today.

The plot to take over the information media, the report says, was to have been carried out this week, and for that reason the security forces and armed forces have organized a military action to defend them, posting civilian units in the immediate vicinity of each location to stop any attempt at occupation or disorder.

The National Guard reported that the organization of those operations was coordinated by two clandestine organizations, the "National Front for Technical Training" and the "National Information Front," which are responsible for organizing meetings of slum dwellers in the metropolitan zone for the purpose of forming cells and training them in the takeover of offices and buildings, the use of weapons of various calibers, the manufacture of explosive devices and the making of posters and in other kinds of subversive activities, such as mass mobilizations, etc.

The information obtained by the guard, according to the release, was corroborated by a group of young people arrested last Tuesday by members of that organization while they were holding a meeting in the slum area known as "Santos Velasquez Nunez," near the IVU (Urban Housing Institute). Much subversive propaganda and equipment for printing propaganda were confiscated, according to reports. Those arrested were William Adalberto Diaz Platero, William Arquimides Hernandez Navidad, Oscar Antonio Torres Amay, Julio Cesar Martinez Rodas, Maria Ofelia Melendez Monge, Ana Marina Mendoza Orantes and Ana Carolina Orellana. They were freed today in the custody of their respective parents and other relatives, who signed statements to the effect that the youths had not been mistreated and that they were well at the time of their release. The signing was witnessed by foreign correspondents and national newsmen.

## Military Operations

At the same time, the guard also reported today that a military operation had been under way since 1100 hours involving slum clearance and other action in the slums at the end of San Jacinto Barrio, Santa Carlota and on the outskirts of San Jacinto Hill, for the purpose of controlling the neutralizing certain centers of subversion which, according to military intelligence, were located in that zone.

It was also announced that at about 0930 hours, groups of subversives had blocked the Northern Trunk Highway with vans near the bridge over Las Canas River between Apopa and the Salvadorean Distillery. The armed forces went into action immediately, because it was known that there was a mobilization of armed civilians there.

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CSO: 3010

## EL SALVADOR

### BRIEFS

POPULATION STATISTICS RELEASED--The latest figures from the General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses indicate that the population of the country was 4,435,499 on 1 July 1979, 2,173,704 male and 2,261,795 female. The greatest concentration of people is in the Department of San Salvador, with 939,900 residents (21 percent of the total population of the republic), of whom 448,511 are male and 491,389 female. Following San Salvador, in descending order, are: Santa Ana, with 428,247 inhabitants; San Miguel, 416,979; Usulután, 383,508; La Libertad, 370,664; Sonsonate, 307,065; La Unión, 296,025; La Paz, 238,746; Chalatenango, 225,936; Ahuachapán, 230,312; Morazan, 205,511; San Vicente, 199,120; Cuscatlán, 195,663; and Cabanas, 171,802 inhabitants. Comparing the population total with 1969, when there were 3,390,171 inhabitants, we find an increase of 1,045,328 in the last 10 years. This population has been estimated on the basis of the 1971 population census, according to natural growth, and the general total includes the figures for migratory movement up to June of last year, which cannot be distributed by department, municipality or area. [San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 Mar 80 p 40] [8735]

CSO: 3010

LEFTIST SALVADORAN VIOLENCE BLAMED ON USSR, CUBA

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Mar 80 p 7

[Editorial: "The Bitter Fruits of Totalitarianism"]

[Text] A new infamy has been carried out on Central American soil. Bloodshed, pain and death have reappeared in a brutal way in El Salvador as a result of the acts of communists operating on the isthmus under orders from Moscow and Havana.

The "apparent" motive for this new confrontation between the leftist extremists and the Salvadoran armed forces was the former's call, in the Cusatecan capital of San Salvador, for a general strike, for which not even the instigators themselves have been able to give a valid reason. Law enforcement officials were forced to intervene when the strikers' actions turned into vandalism and they trampled over people who refused to leave their jobs. The result: 17 dead.

Another confrontation occurred that same Monday morning when the insurgents tried to seize a plantation near the capital which had been expropriated by the Salvadoran government and was under army guard as part of the agrarian reform process that is currently being carried out in that country. Here there were 23 deaths.

The alleged unsuccessful attackers tried to take over the plantation and divide it up and distribute it to their followers, contrary to orders from the authorities in charge that the confiscated land be farmed collectively by a peasants' group.

"Since when are communist guerrillas farmers?" our readers might ask. Doesn't insurgence of this kind usually originate in urban areas and aren't the insurgents principally social dissidents and "useful fools"?

This is why we speak of "apparent" motives. The call for a general strike and the attempt to seize the plantation are nothing but pretexts. The real purpose of the Salvadoran extremists--like those in any other country--is to stir up chaos in any way possible, to keep problems from being

solved and to prevent El Salvador from restoring peace and tranquility because this would not suit their plans to gain power by means of arms and violence.

The communists do not care about agrarian reform. They are not interested in the solutions to problems. On the contrary, these things are detrimental to them. The communists are not satisfied with the nationalization of commercial banking interests or with state participation in the marketing of basic and strategic products abroad. The communists do not agree that the Salvadoran peasants should farm the land collectively (even though this is the system used in the Soviet Union and Cuba, for example).

They are not willing to accept, much less support, any measure or governmental order, no matter how beneficial--and which they themselves would introduce if the government were in their hands--because, we repeat, their first and final objective is to win power and they could never accomplish this democratically in an atmosphere of calm.

It must of necessity be by force, because they know all too well that they could never obtain sufficient backing from the people to govern through free elections.

Because of this, the communists--led, trained and supplied by their Russian and Cuban masters--must make use of subversion, assault and destruction. It does not matter that they themselves might have to die in such an endeavor and sow death all around them.

What can the deaths of a hundred human beings mean to the communists of these latitudes, when dissidents die by the thousands in the Soviet Union? What importance is there in the distress that their actions cause when physical and psychological torture is practiced daily in that vast Russian Gulag and when Cuba holds the unenviable record of being the biggest, gloomiest prison on the American continent?

And if all of this is going on in a totalitarian state that has existed for over 60 years and in its Caribbean satellite, now more than 20 years old, anything is justifiable in a small country in a state of transition which may still be subjugated beneath the claws of the imperialist bear.

El Salvador's present leaders knew that this would have to happen. They knew that the extremists in their own backyard would not be satisfied with the fall of Romero's oppressive and unjust regime. They knew that any social transformations that might be achieved within a center-left or moderate left policy would not be sufficient. On the contrary, they were sure that the attacks would worsen because every step toward solving the enormous problems that overwhelm the Salvadoran people means a perceptible loss for the cause of those who favor disaster.

El Salvador's present leaders know that they also face a strong reaction--



However, not as great as they had expected--from the rightist extremists, who are losing and will lose even more of the unlimited privileges they had enjoyed for so many years.

Beck - of all this, they understand that the Salvadoran people will have to endure a long, painful and bitter "Via Crucis" and that the fate of their government is still uncertain.

What is happening in El Salvador now and what must happen in the immediate future may, however, be highly instructive to the cause of democracy in other countries, including Honduras.

The effective participation of the Honduran people in the election of deputies to the National Constituent Assembly next 20 April and the resultant issuance of a fundamental law of the nation will cement the social changes and transformations that will guarantee our citizens the achievement of peace, order and progress for everyone. This achievement, within the framework of a vigorous overall development of the country, must free us from suffering the undesirable situation of tasting the bitter fruits of totalitarianism.

END

CSC: 1010

## BOURGEOIS YOUTH. REVOLUTION DISCUSSED

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Mar 80 p 7

[Editorial: "The Bourgeoisie and the Revolution"]

[Text] For some years now, many "daddy's boys," wealthy young men who enjoy all the modern conveniences in their homes, who have been brought up according to middle class customs, who vacation in Miami and other fashionable tourist resorts, who love to dress well and enjoy the finest liquors, have begun to play at revolution, calling themselves (insincerely) fervent followers of the doctrines of Marx and Lenin, or else more revolutionary than Mao Tse Tung or other Chinese who walked on the Long March.

These young men--perhaps because they have very little sense or because they lack the courage to defend the way of life in which they were brought up--feel that one of their duties is to go around playing the game of self-styled revolutionaries. Being persons without personality, they allow themselves to be swept along with the trends, naively believing that if the Marxists win power some day, their own existence will be guaranteed and they will be able to coexist with a philosophy which--despite all its talk about peaceful coexistence and other empty phrases used to deceive the foolish--tolerates nothing but that which suits it.

It is not just young people who fall into the error of believing in the promises of Marxism. There are older people (who should know better, for that reason) who have gotten involved with these groups. With foolish smiles, they embrace the cunning people who have deluded them, as if those embraces and flattery were sufficient to guarantee them all their privileges in the future.

Of course, some wealthy men have joined the leftists for reasons other than deception. These people know full well what they are doing, because they are getting some benefit out of it. But they are in the minority, though no less harmful because of it.

All of this comes to mind because a struggle has just broken out in Nicaragua between one of the Sandinist commanders, Carlos Nunez, and a

member of the Board of Reconstruction, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, who in his day fought Sumaza Debayle's regime and spared no effort to help the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] in its struggle to overthrow that government.

As we understand it, Robelo is not what you would ordinarily call a "useful fool." A man of good judgment, he realized that, no matter how great a danger of communism it might be, one could not support a system which was violating, in so many ways, the purest principles of a genuine democratic system.

He sided with the Sandinists, perhaps with the hope that, within that ideological pluralism that has become so fashionable, they could later form a system in that long-suffering country in which freedom could germinate and all rights would be respected.

Many private businessmen in Cuba thought the same thing years ago when Fidel Castro raised the battle flag against Fulgencio Batista. That bearded youth, a former student of the Jesuits in Havana, a member of a middle class family and son-in-law of one of Batista's ministers, who was publicized in the pages of the NEW YORK TIMES by Herbert Matthews, seemed to be the perfect democrat, the idealist, the humanist who was prepared to wage the revolution.

We need not strain our memories too much to recall that many people not only mortgaged their goods to help the revolution, but went to the Sierra Maestra to share in the struggle with Fidel. We remember that, back around 1958, revolutionary bonds were sold in Honduras to help Castro. These bonds were purchased by many wealthy Hondurans, who were deceived by the illusion that has blinded so many naive people.

In Nicaragua, Alfonso Robelo was not the only one who fell into the trap. There were other Robelos, who are now fully aware of their childish attitude and who are currently in exile, regretting the things that they did. Unfortunately for them, it is too late.

The "sin" of this Board of Reconstruction member is that recently he spoke in one of this nation's communities about certain subjects that would not have had special importance in a democratic government. Among other things, he spoke of free and honest elections, in which, as he sees it, the Sandinist revolution would have to culminate.

This was a tremendous sin that he committed--like mentioning the noose in the face of a hanging victim. For once they are in power, the Marxists, who take such great advantage of democratic institutions and of their laxity to sow their insidious doctrine--are as upset about any reference to elections as the Devil is, they say, when he is shown the cross and sprinkled with holy water.

Now the commanders of the revolution, according to one of them, are saying that Alfonso Robelo has an "eminently bourgeois" concept of liberty. He is pointed out as a danger to the revolution and it would not be strange to see him resign and seek exile one of these days. It is the same story as happened in Cuba with Dr Manuel Urrutia Lleo, the first president of that nation after the fall of Batista.

When the signs are unmistakable, as we are seeing in Nicaragua, it is foolishness to pull the wool over one's eyes, unless one wants to be deceived, voluntarily. The commanders of the Sandinist revolution don't like to hear any talk about elections. It bothers them that they are being criticized because their concept of freedom of the press is not so broad as to tell the people the truth about what is happening. We have already seen this, and the Chamorro family itself is beginning to realize what nominal freedom means.

After the Alfonso Robelo crisis there will surely be a crisis for Violeta Barrios de Chamorro.

What can escape no one is that it is possible to coexist with Marxism only as long as it suits them. The moment one begins to question the dubious content of their "democracy," they instantly show their claws. And ill-fated Nicaragua continues to suffer. It has leaped from the frying pan into the fire.

And what will they think of all this--those poor, naive people who are so abundant in our country, who still believe that conniving with the Marxists will allow them to come out well in the remote case that the communists should seize power in Honduras?

We shall see whether the many bourgeois professionals and businessmen who believed they had discovered the philosopher's stone by playing the communists' game will open their eyes and reflect in time. It is doubtful but possible.

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## MARXISM, CHRISTIAN RELATIONS DISCUSSED

Tegucigalpa EL CRONISTA in Spanish 21 Mar 80 pp 3, 4

[Commentary by Hortensia Ruiz del Viso: "Marxism and Christianity"]

[Text] How can there be any affinity between a doctrine that is all love--Christianity--and one--Marxism-Leninism--that imposes its authority with hatchet blows, killing right and left? This alone should be enough to reject any dialog between Christianity and Marxism. This alone should be enough to brand its advocates with the stigma of traitors to the western world and to the Christian world. But the weakness of the West is such that those who have been infiltrated at all levels--in the Church, in the public administration and in the press, propose that very thing with unprecedented brazenness.

Today we even have Red cardinals, to speak of the infiltration of Catholicism. At the Third Session of the Council, voices were heard such as that of Antoine Macauli, auxiliary bishop of Saint Boniface, in Manitoba, Canada, for example, promoting ideas such as these: "The Marxists have more or less the same system of teaching as that which is traditional in our schools. The anti-agnostic nature of Marxism and its realistic spirit may lead, in a positive way, to dialog." "Unconsciously, Marxism recognizes the ideal from which religion springs..." And so on and so forth.

Apart from the fact that Marxism, as I have said, is not a political system, but a criminal association whose goal is the conquest of the world, an association that has liquidated millions of human beings--which not only makes dialog with it impossible, but suggests, rather, that it should be extirpated from the face of the earth--apart from that, the doctrine of Karl Marx is completely anti-Christian. Suffice it to review the texts written by him. In his writing, "The difference with regard to the nature of the philosophies of Democritus and Epicurus," Marx contrasts the figures of Prometheus and Christ, asserting that the former is the one who should be followed because, according to myth, he was the one who brought fire to the earth; he truly did a service to humanity. On the contrary, Christ is a being who has been "mythologized," and therefore his doctrine is uncertain.

In other words, Prometheus--who really did originate in a myth--is a truth, while Christ, who is the son of God, is a lie. Thus Marx brushed aside all the doctrines of the Savior--the fact that he brought equality to the human being, that he made him the possessor of inalienable rights; that he provided an answer to all his problems. So that Ernest Renan, who never had faith, could assert about Jesus--Renan, who, like Emil Ludwig--tried to say that Jesus was the Son of Man. Renan, who denied the divinity of the Savior in such a manner that he wrote, "If Christ is not God, he deserves to be."

In the notes to his doctoral thesis, from which we have just quoted, Marx refers to D. F. C. Vaur's book entitled, "The Christian Elements of Platonism." He contrasts the philosophy of Socrates with that of Christ and maintains that while the former advances the human being on the road to progress, the Savior's philosophy is nothing but a bunch of bubbles.

Ever since his youth, Marx had been a materialist and a fervent anti-Christian. And during the rest of his existence, his hatred of the spirit and of the basic principles of Christianity reached all extremes. He tried in every way to prove that God was an entelechy. He attacked the arguments of the philosophers proving the existence of God, setting about to prove that they were false. He called them all redundancies and even claimed that such proofs were nothing but the explanation of the existence of the individual conscience. Resorting to what he attributed to the others--redundancy--he said that all proofs of the existence of God proved the contrary: that God does not exist. He was really the redundant one.

Look at the involved reasoning he uses to refute the existence of God. Marx wrote: "All the proofs that are cited to prove the existence of God lead to proving the contrary: that God does not exist. To be valid, the proofs must start with a presupposition that is contrary to the one that has been used until now. Since nature is imperfect, God exists. Since the world is irrational, God exists. Since things move according to postulates that are different from reason, God exists. Which shows that God exists for a man for whom the world is irrational. And the man is not guided by reason, either, since he is human. In other words, the nature of God is based on irrationality."

And they want a dialog with this man, with the author of these words, with this doctrine, with its members, a gang that assassinates without ceasing? The only dialog that Marxism understands is that of the force of arms. The Then, goodbye Marx and messianism. When the western world answers you with strength, you will vanish instantly, because the oppressed peoples will seize your weapons from your hands.

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## SEAGA CHARGES GOVERNMENT PLANS STATE OF EMERGENCY

FL171557 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Opposition leader Edward Seaga has charged that the government's real reason for breaking with the IMF is to set the stage for another state of emergency and subvert the electoral will of the people. He said that if the government does so, the people must barricade the streets and lock down the country.

Speaking to a massive crowd at Mandeville Square last night, Mr Seaga outlined what he saw as the government's reason for breaking with the IMF. He said the government knew there was no alternative to the fund and that in a situation where there were rising prices and increased shortages the results would be social unrest and protests. He said the aim was to encourage this situation as an excuse for using the provisions of the constitution to call a state of economic emergency.

Mr Seaga also charged that in the government's general design it was allowing the sanctity of the security forces to be eroded to an extent where the army wasn't adequately equipped to carry out its functions on election day. And turning to the election itself, the opposition leader quoted from what he said was a PNP [People's National Party] document in which the party itself admitted that it could lose up to 36 of its 47 seats, 10 cabinet ministers included.

At last night's function the former PNP Mayor of Mandeville, Cecil Charlton, received a letter formally admitting him as a full-fledged member of the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party]. Pledging his loyalty to his new leaders, Mr Charlton promised Mr Seaga faithfully that he would insure the party's success in the four seats in Manchester.

CSO: 3020



## JAMAICA

### MANLEY ASSAILS 'RACKETEERS' IN DISTRIBUTION TRADE

FL211309 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Prime Minister Manley says there are people in the distributors trade that are no longer economic agents but politicians using their businesses for political ends. He said there are traders who deny items to PNP [People's National Party] supporters while providing the same items to members of the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party]. And he says there are those exploiting the complex present economic difficulties by marrying [as heard] goods.

Mr Manley has declared that this is a fact and no amount of statements by the Jamaica manufacturers association would change this or stop the government in its struggle to bring the racketeering to an end.

Speaking last night, Mr Manley says he knew that the majority of shopkeepers were honest and that where there were shortages honest distributors had a serious problem as the public had no way of distinguishing between them and the racketeers. He said that by mobilizing the party around the question of hoarding and prices, the PNP wasn't setting up a spy system but, he said, he believed that every citizen had the right to keep their eyes open for law breakers.

The Prime Minister emphasized that the price inspectorate division of the home guard was going to be established soon. He noted that the underlying reason for the current shortages was the fact that after the failure of the December IMF test, the foreign exchange that should have been released by the fund at that time wasn't released.

And the President of the PNP's Women's Movement, Mrs Beverley Manley, says the women's movement is struggling to have (20,000) additional price inspectors appointed. Mrs Manley made the disclosure yesterday as she noted complaints by private sector groups about the decision by the government to appoint 1,000 price inspectors from the home guard.

She issued a warning from the women's movement to those people overpricing, hoarding and marrying foodstuffs that the women would be setting up their struggle for food and basic items. Mrs Manley said Jamaica would no longer continue in a situation where a minority decided who should get food. She



was speaking at the Seventh Annual Conference of the PNP's women which closed at the (Ward) Theater last night and saw Mrs Being elected from the post of (convenient) to that of president. (Miss Maxine Henry) and (Miss Margaret Taylor) were elected vice presidents.

COS: 1020

## BRIEFS

**MANLEY AIDS IN ARREST--**Prime Minister Manley this afternoon headed an operation which recovered a suitcase packed with an as yet undetermined amount of money. The prime minister was on his way to a ground breaking ceremony in Black River. When the JDF (Jamaica Defense Force) helicopter in which he was traveling reached Santa Cruz, the prime minister spotted another helicopter in a field with a crowd of people around it. When Mr Manley's helicopter stopped to investigate, the crowd quickly dispersed and one of two white foreigners was seen throwing an attache case into the bushes before trying to escape in a waiting motor vehicle. Mr Manley's helicopter blocked their escape and (?inside) the attache case the prime minister found that it contained what was estimated about 20,000 dollars. Security officers in Mr Manley's party arrested the two foreigners and a Jamaican, and the prime minister escorted them to the Santa Cruz police station. [Text][FL162245 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 16 Apr 80]

**IRAQ-ALGERIAN ASSISTANCE DISCUSSED--**The government is expected to hold talks with at least two foreign delegations today on matters which will include financial assistance to Jamaica. An Iraqi delegation which arrived in the island last Thursday is expected to hold talks with Prime Minister Manley today as well as to have discussions with bauxite officials. And a delegation from the Algerian Development Bank is expected in the island today. The delegation includes an expert on balance of payments difficulties. However, details of the visit have not yet been disclosed. Just last Friday, a six-man delegation from Algeria left the island following private talks with Prime Minister Manley and other members of the government including Finance Minister Hugh Small and National Security Minister Dudley Thompson. The talks are reported to have covered (nickel) assistance and economic development. The visits by the Arab delegations come in the wake of efforts by the Jamaican government to secure assistance from OPEC through the special fund established by the grouping. [Text] [FL211326 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Apr 80]

JAMAICA TO GET FRG LOAN--Jamaica is to receive a loan of some 20 million deutsche marks from the FRG. Details of the loan agreement are not yet public, but it is expected it will be signed later this week here in Jamaica with Finance Minister Hugh Small signing on behalf of the Jamaican government. Mr Small is expected to arrive home at about 1330 hours this afternoon after attending the 35th annual meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. [Text] [FL161628 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 16 Apr 80]

CRIME FIGURES REPORTED--For the first 3 weeks of this month a total of 28 murders were reported to the police throughout the island. Of this number, 20 murders occurred in the corporate area (metropolitan area of Kingston and St Andrew) and they all involved the use of firearms. Of the eight killings in the rural areas, one involved the use of firearms. Also occurring in the corporate area during the 3-week period were 84 robberies, 83 shooting incidents, all involving the use of firearms. In the rural areas, there were 12 robberies in which guns were brought into play. These figures were released yesterday by Police Commissioner Bill Bowes. The commissioner also noted that over the same period, 38 firearms and over 120 rounds of ammunition and other illegal materials were recovered. More than 13 arrests were made in connection with these crimes. [Excerpt] [FL241328 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 24 Apr 80 FL]

EXPORT EARNINGS FALL EXPECTED--Export earnings from non-traditional sources are now expected to fall well short of the \$300 million projected for this year, and could also be substantially lower than the \$235 million achieved last year. Speaking at the opening of "National Export Week" on Monday night, the president of the Jamaica Exporters' Association, Mr. Prakash Vaswani, said preliminary projections were that this year's earnings from non-traditional exports would only be \$150 million to \$180 million, and he attributed the depressed situation mainly to the fact that "exporters have not received the promised licences to cover our needs." Mr. Vaswani said exporters have been cancelling orders every day and were refusing to accept new ones, because they could not confirm delivery dates to their customers. This would lead to critical losses of overseas markets and to many bankruptcies in the export sector. "The growth of exports over the recent past was achieved because our country demanded it. Government promised us the tools to do the job of expanding exports, and the promise was kept. This year the promise has not been kept," said Mr. Vaswani. He added that at the heart of the country's economic crisis was a deep failure of production, despite optimistic statements, theoretical plans, and unending promises. [Text] [FL181510 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 16 Apr 80 p 1 FL]

CSO: 3020

## NICARAGUA

### SPANISH TEACHERS ARRIVE FOR LITERACY CAMPAIGN

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Mar 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Fifty Spanish teachers were met and brought to Nicaragua in fewer than 15 days. Francisco Guzman Pasos, Deputy minister of education, and Father Fernando Cardenal, director of the Great Literacy Campaign came to meet them when they arrived at the Augusto C. Sandino Airport aboard an IBERIA flight from Madrid at 0600 yesterday.

Other education officials accompanied Cardenal and Guzman, and the main floor of ANDEN [National Association of Nicaraguan Educators] had a large sign and hearts were prepared for an effusive embrace, with hymns sung and fraternal hospitality for the Spanish brothers who a month ago were not even dreaming of a trip to the land of Sandino, whose struggle they had followed with great admiration.

The Spanish brigade to Nicaragua is the result of a visit 15 days ago by Miguel Angel Arrovo, secretary general of the Ministry of Education and Science, and the director of programs of the Ibero-American Education Office, Angel Oliveros.

Two days ago the Spanish embassy in Managua was told they would come, how many there would be, and the date of arrival.

They are young teachers between 20 and 30 years old, and they are from nearly every province of their country.

During the inevitable customs inspection, Eloy Medel Lucas, 30, a teacher from Burgos Province, said that he learned of the Nicaragua trip from a newspaper advertisement. He applied and was accepted.

He said he felt a tremendous spirit of solidarity with Nicaragua during this difficult time, and wanted to get acquainted with this country and teach here.

Three girls: Sagrario Santamaría Jimeno and Julia Monge Alfaro, both 22, and Josefina Sintés Janer, 26, are from Madrid, and Palma de Mallorca, respectively.

The three expressed great excitement about learning about the Nicaraguan revolutionary process firsthand and having the chance to make a modest contribution to it.

The Spanish educators will be lodged in the homes of their Nicaraguan colleagues and they will probably be sent to northern Nicaragua.

But they will stay in Managua for several days getting basic information about history and geography, aspects of the literacy campaign, the national reality, and special classes on using the textbook.

Ambassador Pedro Manuel de Aristegui said that the teachers are planning a 6-month stay in Nicaragua, but that time may be extended if necessary, he added.

The delegation is temporarily headed by Jesus Paz and Rafael Farre, who are teachers specializing in adult education, education officials in their country, with a degree in education and in industrial engineering, respectively.

They said that another expert will arrive on next Saturday's flight and will be the inspector in chief of the mission.

Ambassador Aristegui also reported that there are 14 Spaniards living in Nicaragua who are ready to join their country's brigade in the literacy campaign. He said that the great majority are secondary school and university teachers, but they too are willing to unselfishly face the difficulties of the campaign.

Father Fernando Cardenal feels that every brigade, no matter how small, is vitally important because it enriches our experience and helps show the great international dimension of the campaign.

He added that world brigades from the International Student Union based in Czechoslovakia are expected, and in addition, about 100 Dominicans, including teachers and student volunteers. More than 1,000 brigade members are also expected to arrive from our neighbor, Costa Rica.

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CSO: 3010

## NICARAGUA

### LITERACY CAMPAIGN TOPICS REPORTED

#### Guerrillas Vanquish National Guard

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] The following is the fourth political topic from the Training Workbook for the Literacy Worker, with the activities that go with it.

#### Topic 4

#### The Guerrillas Defeat the Genocidal Guard

In the war of national liberation in Nicaragua, two military forces opposed one another: those who fought for the Sandinist Popular Revolution, and the genocidal Somoquist Guard. They were totally different forces: they had different forms, defended different interests, the troops were different, they had different philosophies and used different combat methods.

The fighters on the side of the Sandinist Popular Revolution sprang from the people, not by a decree from the country-selling politicians or Yankee imperialism. Once again raising the banner of the Army of National Dignity of Augusto C. Sandino, the Sandinist Army arose from the resolution of a group of the best sons of Nicaragua, who founded the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) in 1961. It is the people, armed to defend the interests of the people and the nation against imperialism and those who are selling out our country.

The genocidal guard springs from the will of Yankee imperialism with the shameful complicity of Somoza and the cowardly participation of the country-selling oligarchs.

The genocidal guard is formed, trained, and supplied by North American marines, imbued with the mentality of an occupying army, and Somoza's genocidal guards were always like that. The Sandinist Army was born to defend national interests and the interests of the great majority, following the historical example of Gen Augusto C. Sandino. Therefore, this people's army "neither sells itself nor surrenders."

The genocidal guard originated to defend the interests of Yankee imperialism, the interests of Sumaza and the country-selling groups. It is not an army in the service of nationalism, nor in the service of the people. This guard never considered itself the servant of the people, but rather considered the people its servant. In the final days of the dictatorship, one of its mottos was "The people are our enemy." This is why the people did not recognize them as their army, and called them "the beasts."

The Sandinist Army was made up of the most noble, most honest, and most disinterested men and women in Nicaragua. Their behavior in battle was always meritorious and humanitarian. They never used terrorism against the people, they always respected the enemy soldier, and especially women and children. They were fighters who expected no privileges and did not fight for pay, but rather for an ideal. They called each other brother and comrade.

The genocidal guard was made up of paid assassins, who joined the army to win power and money. They thought they had a right to everything. They behaved like criminals. They were overbearing with the weak, the old, with prisoners, women and children, but often showed great cowardice in facing the armed people and the Sandinist fighters. Torture, sadism, arrogance, and all kinds of degeneration characterized their behavior. With rare exceptions, we may say that the genocidal guard was made up of armed criminals whose only fatherland was money. There was no brotherhood in their relations among themselves. They were shamefully servile to their superiors and overbearing to inferiors. Always present in the guard were groups of these mercenary soldiers who roam the world offering their services as assassins fighting against the people for a fistful of dollars. In the final days of the struggle for liberation, many of these mercenaries came to fight on the side of the guards.

The philosophy and fighting methods of the Sandinist troops were quite different from those of the genocidal guard. The Sandinist fighters believed their main weapon was their love for Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan people. The genocidal guard had, at all, the power of sophisticated weapons given to them by imperialism. The Sandinists fought to build a free new nation, and tried to avoid complete destruction and the pointless spilling of blood. The genocidal guard preferred to destroy everything, obliterate cities, massacre whole populations rather than give up their privileges as country-selling mercenaries. The Nicaraguan people understood these differences and so called the Sandinists "the boys" and the guards "the beasts." In this struggle, the Sandinist guerrillas were bound to defeat the genocidal guard because the Sandinists were the people up in arms and when a people decides to win its freedom, there is no power or dictatorship in the world, no matter how well armed, that can stop it. This is the great lesson: Nothing and no one can stand against the organized Nicaraguan people, united as a single front under the leadership of their vanguard, the FSLN.

Read this topic carefully. It is about the differences in the forces that opposed one another in the War of National Liberation.



Find the following information in the text:

1. Who were these military forces?
2. How were they different?
3. How did each of these military forces originate?
4. What were their purposes?
5. Who were included in each group?
6. What methods of fighting did each use?
7. Who won and why?

#### Explanation of the CDS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 9 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] The following is Political Topic 6 from the Training Workbook for the Literacy Worker with related activities. CDS Defend the Revolution

The Sandinist Defense Committee (CDS) are broad and democratic organizations of the Nicaraguan people formed to defend and consolidate the revolution. Through them the largest possible masses of the people effect revolutionary changes, seek to satisfy their needs, defend their interests, and prepare themselves to participate directly in the exercise of people's power.

The CDS arose before the insurrection under the name of Civic Defense Committees (CDC) as a defense against the dictatorship and in support of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN). During the dictatorship, they were the most efficient guardians of the neighborhood, they provided nursing service, ran clandestine clinics, reproduced propaganda using "people's mimeographs" made of wood, operated subversive storehouses, and so forth. All the people, organized in the CDC took part in one action or another against the dictatorship.

After the victory, the struggle continued against the secret and the open enemies who, through subterfuge, trickery, and armed action are trying to wrest the victory from our people. The struggle goes on against the country-bosses and Yankee imperialism.

The main tasks of the CDS, formerly called the CDC, are aimed at participation by the masses in solving their own problems as, ever better organized, they make all their goals reality, defend themselves from their enemies, and consolidate their revolution. In addition, their task is to diffuse our government's program and the new truly revolutionary values and establish them among the people, develop revolutionary brotherhood, and encourage collective work. Because a people which defends its revolution in an organized and collective way is exercising democracy directly. And when the enemies of the revolution attack, in whatever way, the people, organized into CDS, work together using all possible and proper means to crush enemy action and defend the revolution.



If the action of the revolution's enemies is military or in criminal acts, the CDS zealously watch their movements and support the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) and the Sandinist Police (PS) in defense of our freedom and the application of revolutionary justice. If action against the revolution takes the form of speculation in the prices of the basic elements in the people's diet, the CDS will denounce such actions to the proper authorities and fight them directly as a crime against the people.

Answer Following Questions:

1. What support did the CDC give during the insurrection?
2. In whose interest should the CDS work?
3. What is the main task of the CDS?
4. Why should CDS be organized in every neighborhood?
5. What are the main problems of your CDS and how could they be solved?

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CSO: 3010

## NICARAGUA

### SPECIAL MILITARY REGULATIONS DISCUSSED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Mar 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] There is at present a draft bill to legally create a military law which is being considered by various Nicaraguan legal experts.

We were told of this by Dr Guillermo Vargas Sandino, current president of the Masaya Appeals Court, who said that the bill is still under study.

As everyone knows, there has been discussion recently about whether or not there is at present military law in Nicaragua. Actually, at this time, there is no special legislation for the military, because the infamous Code of Military Justice (CEM) was abolished and has not yet been replaced.

But there has also been debate about whether or not military law itself is necessary and good. Regarding this, Dr Vargas Sandino indicates that wherever there is an army, there are also military judges with special competence and jurisdiction to judge strictly military crimes, when they have nothing to do with common law.

One example might be desertion, which in any army in the world merits penalties that could never be considered in ordinary legislation.

"In that sense," Vargas Sandino explains, "if there is an army here, there must certainly be special military regulations for infractions of that kind, leaving the regular courts empowered to judge military personnel who commit ordinary crimes."

#### A Bad Translation

When Dr Vargas was then asked about what was bad about the famous CEM, now gone, he said that in the first place it was an exact copy of the military code of the United States, which for various understandable reasons was not in harmony with our juridicial system.

Vargas also noted that the CEM was even a bad translation for the North American code.

But the worst thing about the CEM, besides what has already been mentioned, was the people applying it. According to Dr Vargas Sandino, the CEM was worthless, aside from all its limitations, because the Somozists manipulated it to suit themselves, interpreting the laws in their favor, granting the guards shameless impunity.

"We must understand clearly," Vargas Sandino stressed, "that there are no good laws if there is corruption in those administering them."

#### Mixed Crimes

Dr Vargas Sandino knows the text of the bill to create a military law and feels that there are some mistakes or faults in it which should be corrected before it becomes law.

Asked whether the existing bill uses "first military instance" (meaning that all military personnel who commit crimes should be investigated by the military courts first), Dr Vargas said that such a first instance was intended to define responsibilities.

Further, the well-known capital lawyer said that he felt that the matter of first instance would be no problem in clear, easily defined crimes.

However, there are problems in cases of mixed or connected crimes, where contradictions may arise in defining the proper jurisdiction.

As a classic example of this is the case in which a military man, in the course of his job, tortures a prisoner, causing injury. That is a military crime in the first place and an ordinary crime in the strict case of the injuries.

"If the military court says one thing, and a regular judge says the opposite, there must always be a higher court, which may be the Supreme Court, to resolve the contradiction," said Vargas Sandino.

"It is also very important," Vargas concluded, "to avoid problems of interpretation as much as possible, so that the military law is made very clear, well-drafted and without loopholes."

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NEWSPAPER CONDEMNS ELECTION VIOLENCE

PA211622 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 13 Mar 80 p 14 PA

[Editorial: "Political Violence"]

[Text] Regrettable violence occurred a few days ago in the city of Trujillo between members of two of the country's largest political organizations. It is not up to us, nor do we want, to establish who was responsible for this confrontation. However, we are concerned that this type of action occurred just as the election campaign is beginning.

Violence is not exactly the best way to convince the voters. On the contrary, it affects the credibility of leaders and prevents the people from distinguishing between the alternatives being offered.

Keeping its promise, and in accordance with the established timetable, the armed forces government is offering all opportunities so that the May elections will be an exemplary civic act. The government wants the transfer of power to take place under order and broad freedom.

The granting of space in the mass media gives the parties the opportunity to express their views to a large audience that is eager to hear them.

Therefore, nothing justifies fratricidal confrontation. One can more easily hear the politicians' view in a debate over television, in newspapers or at the mass rallies than in the explosion of a Molotov cocktail or in a brutal armed attack on an opponent.

The politicians must show that they understand the meaning of democracy; it is not mere words or a demagogic proclamation. Instead, it is a way of speaking and respecting opponents.

CSO: 3010

NATION'S STAND ON ANDEAN GROUP CONSIDERED EXCELLENT

PA192041 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 10 Mar 80 p 6 PA

[Editorial]

[Text] Figures in hand, Peru's position with the Andean Group could not be better. The commercial balance shows a surplus in our favor that amounts to over \$305 million.

What does this mean? In the first place, it means that economic recovery has gone beyond the point of being a mere promise and is solidly founded on the definite increase in our exports.

In addition, it is a definite denial of the slanderous campaign, according to which, Peru is at disadvantage with regard to Colombia and Venezuela. This unfounded rumor alleges that the cause of this situation was the inability of our goods to compete in the Andean market.

Moreover, this phenomenon is without doubt the immediate result of the economic and financial program implemented by the government of the armed forces, which has the goal of achieving a balance of international reserves, improving the prices obtained for our raw and finished products, stabilizing our balance of payment and reducing the inflation by abolishing the factors that generate it.

The truth is that in the integration process in which we are participating at the "Andean" level, none of the associates is attempting to achieve hegemonic positions, but rather trying to conciliate interests and join efforts in pursuit of the development goals of the subregion.

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## BRIEFS

**PROFIT SHARE FOR WORKERS**--The economic recuperation program, which allowed a considerable increase in production and consequently an increase in business profits, will also allow the workers to have a greater share of profits from the 1979 business year. This was decreed yesterday by the government by means of Decree-Law 22929 approved by the Council of Ministers in reply to the demands presented by labor sectors which had asked for an increase in workers' profits. It is good to note that several business sectors are in agreement with the workers' request regarding taxable 1979 profits. The workers' portion of 1979 profits will be based on amounts due them according to sectorial laws and Decree-Law 22401. The government's intention is to obtain a just distribution of recuperation program benefits, especially in the labor sector. [Excerpts] [PA212324 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 14 Mar 80 p 2 PA]

**U.S. COPPER CORPORATION CRITICIZED**--Lima, 20 Mar (AFP)--Armando Villanueva, the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] presidential candidate, today harshly criticized the U.S. Southern Peru Copper Corporation (SPCC) which exploits Peruvian copper mines in the south of the country. In a speech delivered in the mining center of Toquepala, located 1,125 km south of Lima, Villanueva criticized a "discriminatory policy aimed at undermining the unity of SPCC workers." Villanueva also proclaimed APRA's opposition to the law that restricts miners' strikes. He demanded the reinstatement of those miners who were fired for exercising this right and the reinstatement of those teachers who were fired because of the long teachers' strike held last year. The presidential candidate of the main Peruvian political party said: "I warn the SPCC that, although the Aprist government will respect its rights in compliance with the law, it will not tolerate the spread of discord and division." He added: If they want to create divisions they will have to go back to their own country. A group of miners and their families live in Toquepala, which is considered a bastion of the extreme left, which controls the local unions. [Text] [PY212033 Paris AFP in Spanish 0415 GMT 21 Mar 80 PY]

WORLD BANK OIL LOAN--Lima, 12 Mar (ESI-PERU)--Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete has said that the World Bank yesterday approved a \$32.5-million loan, approximately 8.51 billion soles, to finance PETROPERU oil development programs. The loan will permit PETROPERU to increase oil production in the near future through the rehabilitation of wells, seismic studies, secondary recovery programs, technical assistance and so forth. The loan will help finance these programs to increase PETROPERU's production capacity for the benefit of the national economy. It is well known that the state oil corporation continues its policy to increase and reinforce the country's energy independence while improving the commercial balance through the export of oil products. The loan granted by the World Bank is guaranteed by the state through the Economy and Finance Ministry and is based on especially advantageous conditions. The loan will be repaid in 17 years, including a 3-year grace period, earning rebate interest at 8.25 percent on the unused principal. [as published] [Text] [PA211631 Lima EXPRESS in Spanish 13 Mar 80 p 12 PA]

TREMOR ROCKS AREQUIPA--Lima, 3 Apr (EFE)--A tremor of medium-intensity today rocked Arequipa, Peru's second most important city, but did not cause casualties or material damages. Due to the Good Friday holiday, no data could be obtained about its epicenter and degree of intensity, but the people of Arequipa agreed in describing it as "strong" and estimated that it had lasted about 12 seconds. The tremor caused panic among the people of Arequipa, but no casualties or material damages have been reported. Several other light tremors were felt afterwards. Today's seismic movement is the third felt in Arequipa in the past 15 days. [Text] [PA050109 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0047 GMT 3 Apr 80 PA]

EARTH TREMOR IN LIMA--Lima, 9 Apr (LATIN)--A short, average intensity tremor shook the city of Lima tonight, but there was no immediate report of casualties or property damage. A spokesman for the Peruvian Geophysics Institute determined that the tremor occurred at 0030 GMT, reaching an intensity of 4 degrees on the Richter scale and lasting 8 seconds. The tremor caused panic in several parts of this capital, especially among people in movie theaters and those attending a game in the national stadium between the Peruvian soccer champion, Sporting Cristal, and the Argentine team Velez Sarsfield. This tremor was the first registered in this capital, which has a population of 5 million, this year. [Text] [PY100241 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0143 GMT 10 Apr 80 PY]

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CUBAN NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS BROAD FRONT'S HUGO VILLAR

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 26 Mar 80 p 4

[Interview with Dr Hugo Villar, acting president of the Broad Front, by Marco Garcia]

[Text] "The dictatorship of Uruguay is one of the most isolated regimes in the world, from the domestic as well as the international point of view. There is no political or social organization in the country that supports it," says Dr Hugo Villar, acting president of the Broad Front.

"The isolation has been domestically demonstrated since the June 1973 coup with the massive opposition of the working class and Uruguayan youth and, from the international point of view, this repudiation continues to expand. It is not only just the socialist countries and progressive forces of the world, but rather noted politicians, government representatives, the Latin American Conference of Political Parties, the Human Rights Commission, the International Labor Organization, who have repeatedly condemned the violation of human rights in the small southern country.

"Because of this isolation, the dictatorship is trying to change its image and has announced what they call an 'institutionalization process' which will take place according to a several-staged schedule. To date they have introduced only one of these stages which is enough to give the people a good idea what they are proposing," says Villar.

Institutionalizing Fascism

"In the first stage, they are attempting to introduce a constitution designed to institutionalize fascism. It would include already approved decrees--the regulations for the Workers Federation, a statute dealing with the proscription of political parties and with it, a streamlining of citizens' political rights.



"This would hinder the operation of universal ideology political organizations in the country and would permit only the existence of the so-called traditional Blanco and Colorado parties.

"According to that proposed constitution, those parties would name a single candidate for 1981, approved by high-ranking military officers.

The Broad Front--the Uruguayan leader stated--is aware of world public opinion regarding this farce the dictatorship is attempting to stage with this false "democratization plan." At the same time, it is calling upon all Uruguayan political and social forces to further extend their unity, from the practical point of view, attained by the forces which oppose the regime and, to fight to achieve an organizational level of these forces by working to overthrow the dictatorship.

#### Unity of the Worker Movement

The acting president of the Broad Front now refers to the Uruguayan workers' struggle. The National Workers Federation (CNT) is very significant in the development of the Uruguayan process. Since before the coup, it has grouped together the vast majority of unionized workers, teachers, artists and scholars, an unusual feat during a capitalist regime, Hugo Villar tells us.

"The Broad Front established its political foundation upon the advanced CNT program. It worked for worker unity, an issue which is an extremely important factor in the life of our country. Also, unity of the students, who thought a genuine process of change in teaching impossible without a true democratization process in national life, became a reality.

"We believe that the CNT was a beginning and indispensable step toward the subsequent formation of the Broad Front. Without the existence of this workers organization, it would have been difficult for so vast a political unity to have been achieved," stated the Uruguayan leader.

One of the goals of the dictatorship has been to destroy this popular movement, from the union as well as the political point of view, and to organize a strike-breaking Workers Federation which will support the dictatorship. This has been an impossibility for them.

#### Broad Front Constitution

Hugo Villar recalls that in March 1961, the largest mass meeting in the political history of Uruguay took place. It was convened by the Broad Front, which had been formed days earlier. The front was born as a political expression of a movement which had been gestating over the course of the years and was currently bringing together all progressive and antidictatorial forces in the country.

The Broad Front program centers its goals on three basic topics: to strengthen the internal unity of the organization, a task which has not been easy since it includes a very broad spectrum of political parties; to stimulate antidictatorial unity and to strengthen itself by achieving a broader international solidarity, as an historic need beyond support of some people for others.

In addition, he assures, lately, we have been involved in a large campaign which includes freedom for all political prisoners, a banner hoisted during the initial Broad Front program since there were political prisoners in Uruguay when it was created.

This amnesty includes, besides the freedom for political prisoners, the elimination of political proscription, the cessation of torture and repression and, naturally, the restoration of rights and freedom in Uruguay, the distinguished Uruguayan leader stated.

Finally, Dr Hugo Villar mentions Liber Seregni as a brave symbol for Uruguayans. "Seregni was the most-voted-for presidential candidate in the capital where 40 percent of the country's population resides. A man with an irreproachable background, he is a genuine democrat and heir to the best of Artigan traditions. Since the creation of the Broad Front, Seregni has been the leader of the great masses of Uruguayan people," Hugo Villar concludes.

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GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES APPARENTLY INCREASE IN CENTRAL AREA

PA250202 Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 24 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 23 Apr (AFP)--Today, one soldier died when two military vehicles were ambushed, presumably by guerrillas. The attack took place between the towns of Santa Ana and Aragua de Barcelona in central Venezuela in what appears to be an indication that guerrilla activities have increased here.

The military authorities in the area have detected a cell of the Antonio Jose de Sucre Front of the Red Flag Liberation Movement under the command of Gabriel Puerta Aponte who yesterday escaped when soldiers shot at his car after they tried to halt it at a military post and he kept on going.

The news agency INNAC has reported that the army's Hunters Corp--created to fight rural guerrillas--has increased its patrols as a result of guerrillas who have created terror among the cattlemen of the area. Apparently, the guerrilla group headed by Puerta Aponte finds refuge in the Onoto, El Chaparro and Zaraza mountainous areas known here as "the triangle of the guerrillas."

According to INNAC, this morning Manuel Enrique Solorzano, a cattleman and former diplomat, was seriously wounded apparently by guerrillas. Solorzano was wounded in his Hueso Duro farm in the outskirts of El Chaparro.

The complaints from cattlemen about the presence of insurgents in the area have increased in the past few months. The military authorities are remaining silent on the insurrection group while observers have noted that this is the first evident guerrilla outbreak since Social Christian President Luis Herrera Campins stopped the military trials against the most important guerrilla leaders.

One of the commanders who accepted the presidential pacification is Douglas Bravo, the most famous Venezuelan guerrilla of the 1960's.

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